On the other hand, there are elements in Gandhism which are akin to the old Narodny movement in Russia. The belief in the "people" and the peasant as a basis for a new order and the readiness for struggle. From Tolstoy—a far greater man in many ways—Gandhi has gained a deep regard for manual labour. For the future he has never gone beyond a vague reference to Ram Raj—the Kingdom of God, which on one occasion he professed to find in Mysore State! (cf. p. 131). His success lies in the fact that he has voiced the longings of his fellow-countrymen; he represents them just where they are and appeals to their mysticism and sometimes to their common-sense. He is for millions the soul of India.

But large sections of the middle class are dissatisfied. Their economic distress makes them radical and it is inevitable that they should not be uninfluenced by events in the world outside. But while the "Left" is divided and quarrelsome, the Gandhi-men are a closely welded and disciplined group. Within the Working Committee one can see the most varied collection. The Socialists have refrained from being represented, as they would be always in a minority. Radicalism is represented by Pandit Nehru, who royally supports his colleagues, though he frequently disagrees with them. Vallabhai Patel is a man to watch. He is coming into increasing prominence. He is responsible for the Parliamentary Sub-Committee and that gives him great influence. Leader of the *kulaks* of Gujerat, he is a power in Bombay Presidency. He is a master of racy vernacular invective, and a man of great ambition and determination. Gunther called him a typical "party boss[53]! He hates the Socialists and at Haripura bitterly attacked them in a manner which made even his friends rather uneasy. He may weE play an important role in the future. Bhulabhai Desai leads the Congress Opposition in the